# NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

# JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

Volume XXXIII.....

HOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY .- STANSES TWINS-LIFE NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- FARSHON, TRE NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE WHITE FAWS

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway .- Little Nell and

FRENCH THEATRE.-LA DEMOISELLE DE NANTERRE

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUN, Broad NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, -GYMNASTIDS

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. -HANCON COMM STRINWAY HALL -GRAND CONCERT.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway. -Sonds

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.-ETHIC TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery. -- Comic BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.

BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Pifteenth street. - THE MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-IL TROTATORE.

MINOTER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -ETHIOPIAN NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.-FANCHON

New York, Tuesday, February 4, 1868.

### THE NEWS

FUROPE

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated waste day evening, February 3.

Engiand was visited by a severe wind storm 1st instant, which caused a great loss of property and some lives. The French government is likely to restrict the rights of the press still more if forced to withdraw the new bill from the Legislature.

The new treaty ports of Japan have been opened to Consols, 93% a 93% for money in London. Five

tweaties, 72% a 72% in London and 76% in Frankfort. Cotton quiet, with middling uplands at 7% a 7% pence Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions slightly lower.

The steamships Union and City of London, at this port, bring mail details of our cable despatches to the 23d of January.

In the Senate yesterday the House bill for the taxation of shareholders of national banks was passed. Mr. Wisson's bill for a general reduction of the military force was introduced. The Reconstruction bill was then taken up and Messrs. Ferry and Stewart made

speeches.

In the House numerous bills and resolutions for among them bills for the removal of the national cept tal to St. Louis, Mo., and to establish a Department Justice. The Kentucky election cases were then considered, and postponed until the 11th inst. Under a suspension of the rules ar. Roomson, of New York. suspension of the rules Mr. Roomson, of New Yor offered a resolution requesting the President to dema the immediate release of certain Fenian prisoners in seize British subjects in this country and withdraw all intercourse with Great Britain. After some debate the House refused to second the previous question and the resolution was referred.

## THE LIGISLATURE

Senate yesterday several petitions were reinteresting or important character

security of life and property on railroads; to provide illerate, and to punish official corruption. A resolution was offered calling on the State Engineer for the annua report of the Hudson River Railroad Company for 1867.

## THE CITY

Two more infants recently died at the lying-in asylum of Madame Parselle, No. 147 West Seventeenth street and a jury of medical men have rendered a verdict

Improper nourishment.

In the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad suit the testimony of Charles R. Marvine, a stockholder, was hearat the last sitting of the referee. It contains a partial history of the 49,000 new stares of stock, and will be found elsewhere in our columns in full this morning. The case of John Devlin, which has been befor involving an alleged fraud on the revenue, was given to the jury yesterday, and a verdict of guilty was ren-

The case of the United Statem gainst a large quantity of champagne seized at the Custom House for allege. andervaluation will be opened this morning in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatenford. This is a kin case to that of the great champagne case tried last summer, which occupied the court a fortaight is its bearing, and resulted in disagreement of the jury

belonging to the Black Star Independent line, will leave pier 13 North river at three P. M. to-day (Tuesday) for

The stock market was on the whole firm, but irregular, yesterday. Government securities were strong. Gold

was strong, and closed at 140% a 140%. About 1,750 head comprised the offerings of beef cat tie at the National drove yards yesterday. A good demand prevailed and prices were generally higher, ex tras selling at 17%c. a 18c. per lb., prime 17%c. a 17%c., first quality 16%c. a 16%c., fair to good 15%c. a 160, and inferior and ordinary 10c. a 1514. cows were slow of sale and prices were heavy, ranging from \$40 to \$120—the latter for extra. Veal calves were steady and firm at 13c for extra, 12c, a 1214c. for prime, 10)4c. a 113cc. for ordinary and common and 9c. a 93cc for inferior. Sheep and lambs were 5c. a 3cc. per 1b. higher and in fair deand Fortieth street, soiling at 7%c, a Sc. for extra. 7c. The for prime and 5c, a 6 Mc for inferior to common. ne were 1/c. per lb. higher, the advance bein caused by the light arrivals. At Fortieth street ther to good were quoted at 750. w 8c.. The total receipt for the week were 4,885 beeves, 100 mileb cows. 748

### veal ceives, 20,862 sheep and lambs and 10,910 swins. MISCELLANEOUS.

In the Constitutional Convention vesterday section one, two and three of the article on State prisons were Two Seneca Indiana addressed the members after the adjournment on the rights of citizenship as

President Johnson yesterday sent to the Senate the

mination of Colonel Wisewell as Commissioner of Hernal Revenue in place of Mr. Rollins. t was rumored among Congressional circles in Washington yesterday that Minister Adams had resigned.

fende has issued an order permitting State paironage to be extended to newspapers in his district without regard to politics. Virginia Convention yesterday an ordina four years and requires that incumbents shall

on residents of the United States for twenty years, was adopted.
The tone of the South Carolina Convention is con-

ry conservative, but a bitter discussion ensued on an ordinance invalidating contracts based

in the Mississippi Convention that after a session of forty-five days the per diem should cease.

A radical politician of Atlanta, Ga., shot and danger-ously wounded an extreme radical member of the Re-construction Convention in that city on Sunday evening.

In Memphis on Saturday night an abandoned wowas stabbed in a bagnio, and a man was shot w trying to prevent a quarrel. On Monday a policeman was shot while attempting to errest a burglar, and a freed-man was killed in an alleyway by another freedman.

at the request of the presiding Judge. Some dissatis-tion was expressed among the attorneys, and they were The revision of the registration lists in Texas has

Presidential Movements-Troubles Among the Politicians.

From the plots and counterplets, the conflicting aspirants, cliques and factions, the wranglings and squabbles among the busy politicians on both sides, it is difficult to conjecture who will make up the ticket or what will make up the platform, beyond the negro question, of either the republican or the opposition party.

On the republican side, although New Hampshire and Connecticut and several Western States have pronounced for General Grant, and although among the masses of the party throughout the North we hear of no movements for Mr. Chase, the conflict is by no means settled in favor of Grant. On the contrary, it appears that the sappers and miners of Chase intend returning in New Hampshire the compliment paid them by the Grant engineers in New York last lovember. Senator Sprague, the Rhode Island millionnaire and son-in-law of the Chief Justice. refuses, it is said, a single dollar to the republican cause in New Hampshire on the Grant platform, and General Ben Butler, it is given out, intends scattering broadcast over the Granite State a terrible pamphlet on Bourbon. in return for that cruel bottling up of said Butler at Bermuda Hundred. In truth, upon this matter of Bourbon or army whiskey the ultra radicals and the copperheads seem to have joined in a sort of Holy Alliance against Grant. When men stoop to such weapons of warfare we may be sure at least they will leave no stone unturned to reach their adversary. The probabilities, therefore, looking at the interests of Mr. Chase in New Hampshire, are in favor of the democracy in the coming

Whether a republican defeat in New Hamp spire, through the defection of the devotees of Mr. Chase, will belp him or burt him at Chicago remains to be seen. It will suffice for the present that if the always closely divided States of New Hampshire and Connecticut are carried this spring under the flag of Grant, Mr. Chase will be reduced to an unconditional surrender. In New York the radicals, it would appear, are prepared for the compromise of Grant and Fenton; but the amiable letter of Fentes recommending the same honors in the cometery to the rebel as to the Union soldiers killed at Antietam, has awakened the wrath of the Pennsylvania republicans, who have in Governor Gary, they think, or ex-Governor Curtin, or Senator Cameron, or Secretary Stanton, a much better man for Vice President than Fenton. Moreover, the New York Grant republicans, par excellence, are dead set against Fenton, and through a sort of Mozart delegation at the Syracuse Convention, the day after to-morrow, they evidently mean to swamp our aspiring Governor, if they can. The Convention, however, it is supposed, will pronounce in favor of Grant and Feston. It so, Mr. Chase may possibly surrender without further delay in deference to the voice of New York : but otherw.se the confusion in the party camp will spire to Nebraska.

So much for the clashing cliques and factions of the republican camp in reference to their Presidential ticket. The democracy are even more divided on the question of a candidate. from New York westward, while in the New England States they seem to be ready for anything that may turn up as their national ticket. In New York we have a Seymour clique, a Hoffman clique and the dormant remains of a McCiellan clique ; but we have seen no outcroppings as yet of a genuine Pendleton clique. From the federal offices here we have the nucleus of a Johnson party; but Tammany and her painted Indians keep aloof from Johnson while moving heaven and earth for his offices. He is manifestly the proper man for democrats and conservatives of all descriptions, and next to him, as the embodiment of the principles of the lace war for the Union and the constitution, stands General Sherman; but the copperheads recoil from Sherman, as the Tammany sachems abrink from Johnson. They have no longer the sagacious John Van Buren to guide them, and so they are all adrift.

Out West there has been a clamorous democratic uprising and bullabaloo for Pendicton, from West Virginia to Wisconsin; but a late event in Ohio threatens to take the cake from Pendleton. We refer to the recent Congressional election in the Eighth district. and to Vallandigiam's explanation of that suggestive democratic defeat. He save it is due to the democratic policy of trimming to catch republican votes, by ignoring old fashioned, straight out democratic principles and democrats, and that under this policy Ohio, next fall, will go republican by from twelve to twenty thousand majority. Vallandigham, in a word, has been a badly used man in Obio, by his own party, and he evidently means to "smash the machine." The man, too, who dictated the Chicago platform of 1864 will be very apt to have a finger in the pie in 1868. What mischief a disappointed party leader with a faithful band of followers at his back may do has been illustrated in a thousand cases, from Calboun down to Fillmore among the larger fish, and from Collector Bronson down to Fernando Wood among the smaller fry. And how far individual claims and pretensions have gone to settle and unsettle administrations and parties may be seen in all the ups and downs of American politics.

These are the troubles which now so seriously disturb both the republican and democratic parties, and if the necessity of a compromise on both sides were less urgent we might look for a general break-up into a Presidential sorub race. As it is, if the democrats in this battle choose to cast aside the balance of power held by Andrew Johnson, they will be so signally defeated as in 1884.

The Telegraph-Free Trade or Monopoly. The first electric telegraph operated in the United States was opened between Baltimore and Washington in 1844-twelve years after Professor Morse had perfected and practically applied the electro-magnetic agency-and since that time the wires that now play so prominent a part in the progress of the world have been extending over the whole country, stretching along thousands and tens of thousands of miles, until at the present moment there is scarcely a village or hamlet from the Penobscot to the Golden Gate that is without its little clicking oracle and its operator versed in the mysterious language of electricity, to convey to the wondering population instanta neous information of the exciting political events in our own land, or of the troubles, changes and convulsions in the far-off countries of Europe. The changes which have been wrought in every pursuit of life, and especially in the newspaper press, through the agency of the electric telegraph, are very great, and can only be properly appreciated by those who can remember and recall the days when we were without the aid of this swift messenger over the length and breadth of the land. Still the business of telegraphing in the United States is not yet out of its infancy, and our people have yet to experience its full benefit who properly controlled and effectively applied.

The character of our government has ocen one difficulty in the way of a thorough telegraphic system. Lines have been chartered by States and built piecemeal and then bought up and consolidated under a single company at prices largely above their actual value. A monopoly us been secured only at a heavy expens and the necessity of charging correspondingly high rates for messages has induced the parties controlling it to continue to buy up all oppo sition lines as fast as they have been started in order to prevent any competition in tariffs. The knowledge that the monopoly must get rid of rivals at any cost has incited speculators to start all manner of "wildcat" lines for the purpose of selling them out at their own figures; and thus the original stockholders in good paying companies have seen their stock watered by means of these constant consolidations and blackmail operations until their once valuable interest has dwindled away to nothing. Nearly the whole telegraphic business of the country was concentrated some time since by such means as we have described in the hands of the Western Union, and business men were for a while entirely at the mercy of that company. The cost of construction of the Western Union lines being thus about four or five times as much as they are actually worth, in consequence of repeated outlays to get rid of oppoition and the purchase of many valueless lines, the managers of the monopoly have extorted from the business public a tariff about three or four times as high as the legitimate cost of telegraphing ought to be. They have also made repeated efforts to control the daily press of the country, and the association of newspapers for telegraphic news was originally designed for mutual protection against the attempted extortions and abuses of the tele

graph companies.

The public will be glad to learn that there are now successful opposition lines in working order to nearly every point of consequence reached by the extravagant Western Union monopoly, and that there is a good prospect that telegraphic messages will oon be sent from one end of the United States to the other at greatly reduced rates and with far more reliability and despatch than at the present time. Two or three excellent opposition lines, including the Franklin Union and Bankers' and Brokers', are working to Washington. The Franklin Union is rapidly extending its communications east instituted. They must not relax their exertions stretches away to Cleveland and Chicago, touching every point of consequence in this and other intervening States; the Pacific and Atlantic reaches Cincinnati and Louisville from Philadelphia and connects with an independent Southern line, forming in conjunction with the Franklin Union an admirable line from this city all over the South and Southwest. There are, therefore, now but few points that cannot be reached by the opposition cor panies, and all who use them speak in good terms of their reliability, accommodation and despatch. There is no doubt that we shall soon have consolidated opposition lines all over the United States, and a corresponding reduction in prices that will render telegraphing no longer an expensive luxury and an undue advantage at the command of capital only, but a general method of transacting business such as all men can avail themselve of. The press will also feel the great advantage of a healthy competition, and under its influence will realize the full benefit of a system which is destined to work in the future still greater wonders than it has accomplished

in the past. The Famine in Northern Africa. The latest appeal of the United States Con sul at Tunis in behalf of the surviving sufferers by the famine which has swept off two hundred victims in a single day in that city, where the average number of deaths by starvation has for some time exceeded one hundred, and which has extended to Morocco and Algiers, and, indeed, throughout North Africa, is even more affecting than the reports of similar distress in Northern Europe that have prompted a proposal in Congress to send one ship of war or more laden with provisions for the relief of those who are perishing for want of food. No doubt the American heart will generously respond to appeals in behalf of the starving, both in the ley regions of Northern Europe and beneath the burning sun of Africa. But, at the same time, it should not be for gotten that charity begins at home; that hunger is one of the woes bitterly experienced by the poor in New York during this rigorous season, and that, in the South we have an Africa of our own which demands the hearty sympathy and effectual aid of our people. Let Congress and the Executive and the people hasten to unite upon some rational plan of reconstruction that shall put a speedy end to the alarming distress within our Southern and Southwestern States, and we can then, with a clear conscience, undertake to prevent famine n foreign countries.

A CURIOUS MIXTURE .- Copperheads and niggers are uniting in opposition to General Grant. When such extremes meet and commingle look out for a very turious Presidential campaign, as the next now bids lively sourance

capital he thought more of securing his place The Rival Opera Houses. by jobs organized by speculators from the There is a break in the clouds of ab dulness that envelop the theatrical and musi-United States than he did of endeavoring to cal firmament this season. War is about to be hold it against the world by those qualities inaugurated between the two metropolitan that had caused a contemporary of the first Hapsburg to warn God Almighty to "sit firmly opera houses-Pike's versus the Academy of on his throne or Rudolph would push him Music. On one side we have the imperturbable Cincinnati manager, financially strengthened from it." Jobs were as rile about Juarez, and with Bourbon and other auxiliaries; on the doubtless still are, as they were about Max. It other two hundred and fifty stockholders has been the dabbling in such schemes that has armed cap à pie in the recollection of past faileaten the very heart out of Mexican Nationures, silly blunders and Quixotic adventures. ality. There is no public virtue, no spirit of Before such a contest pale the quarrels of the patriotism either in leaders or people, and the Montagues and Capulets in the operatic line country and its wealth are only the prize in or Vanderbilt and George Law in the steamthe general scramble of jobbers. It is the boat world. The situation at present is intersame with the South American republics; and esting. Pike is intrenched in the middle of a this latest upsetting of order in Peru owes its block, near the Hudson river; in the classic whole motive power to the same corrupt sort precincts of Eighth avenue, and from the stage of speculation. One party is in the pay of of his magnificent establishment he hurls those whose interests will be served if the defiance across Madison and Union squares Spanish party dominates; the other in the pay against the Irving place foe. The two hundred of those whose interests require that the party and fifty stockholders of the Academy, having that sympathizes with the South American long maintained a masterly inactivity in opera alliance should prevail. The South American and finding that their previous course of arroalliance is the puppet of English merchants gance and monopoly proved a failure, are reorand miners, who can make their fortunes all the easier if the Spanish merchants are driven ganizing their forces on a new basis. They propose to deal with the public in a more liberal out : and the alliance is a grand cry to help spirit and fight Pike with his own weapons drive them out. So it goes. It is a game with no more in it than what the mines and Haunted by the shades of managerial victime whom they immolated on the altar of their trade of the coast may yield; and at the same time it furnishes as good a pretext as any mutual admiration society, the lords of the the Academy endeavor to appease the manes other for the people to indulge in the favorite of those martyred impresarii by dealing with pastime of cutting each other's throats. their successors in a more charitable and The Proposition to Make Contracts for Gold Christianlike spirit. They now try to cage La Grange, Phillips and Brignoli and draw Payments Valid. them from the stronghold of the enemy. In passage of a bill by Congress to make con-tracts in which gold payments are stipulated the event of their success in this respect it will be necessary for Pike to bestir himself and put valid. We see no objection why a merchant forth all his well known energy and spirit. Let him bring over Adelina Patti, before she

gets married, and a suitable company, and he

may safely enter the lists against all competi-

tors. He can dispute the right of his two hun-

dred and fifty opponents to call their estab-

lishment an Academy of Music and charge

them with contemptuously ignoring the very

purpose for which it was chartered and built.

The Academy of Music was originally an in-

stitution secured by a State charter, carrying

on its face a generous, national and artistic

purpose-namely, the cultivation of music,

the instruction of American artists in the

beautiful mysteries of the lyric art-of

course, both as composers and performers-

and consequently securing to them, when

qualified, an American platform for the display

of their gifts before an American public inter-

ested in the progress of art. It was for this

reason alone that the Legislature was induced

to grant the charter, and the stockholders

pledged themselves to carry out the educational

purposes of the institution. Without such an

object in view the establishment is a misnomer

and a mistake. No European opera house takes

that name without having a school connected

with it. How the stockholders carried out

this programme and fulfilled their pledges to

the Legislature and the public is well known.

They monopolized the best seats in the house.

sat in judgment over manager and artist, and

ruined company after company with the

utmost sang-froid. Commencing with the

jovial Hackett, who opened the establishment

for the first time with Mario and Grisi on

October 2, 1854, and ending with Maretzek

this winter, the chiefs of the Academy have

thrown every obstacle in the path of

Italian opera. They have now a chance to

redeem past follies by giving up their reserved

seats to the public, by encouraging and

materially assisting competent artists and an

enterprising manager, and by carrying out the

original purpose of education and instruction

in art for which the Academy of Music was

West End: for Pike is a wily and dangerous

foe. He may advance a strong column of

operatic artists, headed by Patti, or perhaps,

like General Fritz, in the "Grand Duchess," he

may place the two hundred and fifty beroes of

the Academy hors de combat by using ammuni-

tion from his numerous distilleries. Bourbon

is a terrible agent of destruction on the lyric

or dramatic stage; so that the Irving place

managers had better gnard against it in the

hands of their Western competitor. The quar-

rel is a very protty one as it stands, and may

lead to some good for poor, ill-treated Italian

opera. We hope, however, that the managers

on either side will not let opera sink down

again to its former humiliating condition, and

that the public will never be obliged to ex-

claim "A plague o' both your houses!" in view

Mexico and South America.

The peculiar revelations made in the Mexican

documents we published yesterday of the

relations between Mr. Otterbourg and the

imperial authorities are not honorable to our

State Department or to the way in which the

nation is represented in foreign countries.

Mr. Otterbourg appears in those documents as

a suitor and suppliant in the ante-rooms of the

imperial palace-as representing that the

relations between the United States and

Mexico depend upon Mr. Otterbourg's private

relations with the Secretary of the United

these may depend upon a railroad concession

and the way in which the government might

dispose of it. He also appears as one of that

infinite multitude of speculators whose "in-

fluence with the New York press" will enable

them to be immensely useful to anybody who

may make it worth their while. Another of

these fellows came to the surface a short time

since-in some other documents not creditable

the

tried, and it was found that

news; and that whatever was

Mexican republic were masses of jobbery. The very empire itself was Jocker's job in the be-

be made a minister.

of more failures.

It appears that certain parties are arging the should not sell his goods or any man his house to be paid for in gold if the parties making the bargain choose to agree upon that. We are not sure but this can be done now even by using the term "gold dollars;" but it is certainly legal to sell a house or anything else for so much weight of the precious metal-for so many ounces or pounds of gold, for example-just as it would be to sell for a certain weight of cotton or a certain number of bushels of wheat. We know what weight of gold is worth a thousand dollars, and the calculation could be made to a fraction. Gold, in fact, is weighed, and not counted, in all great moneyed institutions. It is supposed, perhaps, that such a bill as we refer to would help us to come to specie payments; but we want no forcing process for that. There is no necessity for such a biil any way. Indeed, Congress should not legislate at all about such matters or the currency at present. The country is not in a condition for any such legislation, and Congress will have enough to do with political matters till the dismembered republic be restored and the Presidential election be over. These are the paramount questions—the first things in order. When they are settled Congress can turn its attention to other subjects.

### BOOK NOTICE.

Tun STRANGER IN THE TROPICS. Quide Book for Cuba and the West Indics.

Mr. John S. Thrasher has rendered a good service, not only to a very large class of our citizens, but to tourists the world over, by preparing a capital guide to Cube and the West India islands. We have had in the result of the experience and observations of a num ber of loiterers in that pleasant quarter of the globe, who have told us in an agreeable style of the manne and customs of the people they met, of their style of living and means of locomotion, but in such a general way that no really viluable specific information could be derived from all the mass of detail by the reader who desired to, know precisely how he could reach the Antilles, and at what gost. We have long needed such a work as "The Stranger in the Tropics," which Mr. Thrasher has furnished now no one needs to be longer in ignorance of all the his arrival at his destination, to make his tour pleasant and profitable. "The Saranger in the Tropics" is a full and comprehensive guide to Havana and a com plete and authoritative handbook for travellers in Cuba, Porto Rico and St. Thomas. It is vory carefully compiled from acknowledged authorities, or from personal knowledge and observation, and embodies a vast amount of just the precise information that a traveller, unfamiliar with the countries he visits, would desire to find in a convenient little work of the kind. The writer has been a resident of the "Ever Faithful Isie" for many years and has enjoyed rare opportunities for gathering the best information possible on every matter be treats, and this fact gives his work all the weight of authority which so many guides lack He embodies in a very pleasing and readable way a choice fund of matter interesting to the student of history, to the health-reeking invalid and to the basiness man as well as to the mere lottere for pleasure in the balmy tropics. The traveller is first told how he may got to Cuba or the West Indies and the expense of the transit. Then he is safely landed a Havana and given a choice of hotels. Subsequently the sights and hone of the city are shown him, and if he follows his intelligent guide

him, and it he follows his intelligent guide he will miss nothing worthy of a passing notice. The reasier will also find in the guide a full description of the peculiar manner of living in Hawan, of its varied and delightful recreations and sights, its shops and their contents, and a piessant chapter gives us a clear glimpse of all that is picturesque, pleasing and healthful in the vicinity which the tourist should wistly including the watering places, villas, coffee and sugar plantations and tobacco fields.

The traveller over the island of Cuba or Porto Rice or St. Thomas will find in chapters devoted to those points all the information he may wish on means or communication, cost and places of interest to visit. We think Mr. Foresher has performed his task in a conscientious and thorough manner, and we doubt not that the work, which is for eats by all booksellers, will have a deservedly large and extended circulation.

## ALLEGED DOUBLE SWINDLE

States Senate, and as vaguely intimating that During the past few months numbers of merchants, bankers and prominent citizens have received letters netifying them of their having been elected "Honorary members of the New York Association for the Benefit of the Poor," and informing them that communications might be addressed to George R. Spellman, Bible House station D, New York. In most cases the parties thus might be addressed to George R. Spellman, Bible House, station D, New York. In most cases the parties thus addressed would reply by enclosing various sums of money to assist the society in its good work, and would in due time receive, in turn, an acknowledgment of their munificence, and the cheering consolation that "Bread cast upon the waters will return after many days." But as no bread returned and no evidences of any assistance having reached the poor could be found the donore became suspictious, and among others Mr. Rufus Hatch, who had "cast" \$100 "on the waters," instituted inquiries which led him to think that he had been duped. The master was given into the hands of detective Joseph Eustace, of the Central Office, and he determined to sound and avortain the direction of the current which bore the bread away. Donning his hat and coat and taking ha station inside the office at station D yesterday afternoon, Mr. Eustace determined to watch for the man who had cast a spell on the charitable inclinations of so many. He was not long on guard whose a smart footing young man, wearing eyoglasses and looking quits solemn, applied for the isters for Mr. Spellman, but on seeing Mr. Kostace he very suddenly dropped bis glasses and made for the othershald him secure before he had gone many yards. He asserted that he was not Mr. Spellman, but that he marely called for Spellman's tollers. He was taken to the California on the last of January. On coarching him a number of papers were found in his possession, on which were lasts of prominent names, many of them marked off as if they had been attended to. A letter directed to Dr. Broughton, and stated that he same headerting as were the letters directed to Dr. Broughton, and stated that he same headerting as were the letters directed to Dr. Broughton, and stated that he same headerting as were the letters directed to Dr. Broughton, and stated that he same headerting as were the letters directed to Dr. Broughton, and stated that he same headerting as were the letters dire to certain New York journals-in which it was shown that all the city journals were HERALD would publish, "without pay," all news it would not publish on any terms; while the other journals would publish anything, news or not, if paid for it. Plenty of these speculators are always coming to the surface, and are quite likely to be found in the offices of the government; but it does not give a good idea of the principles that rule in high places when we find that one of them can Doub less Mr. Otterbourg only moved with the current when, being in the Mexican game, he fell to jobbery. There were a great many ofuer jobs besides his urged in Max's anterooms Indeed, the Mexican empire and the

[From the London Standard, Jan. 21.] Our liability or non-liability for the deeds of the Alabama is a simple question of right, depending on plain matters of law and fact; we cannot have questions of policy altogether extraneous imported into it. If there was no neglect of duty in permitting her egress we are not responsible, and no consideration of our previous conduct can make us so. The consequence of intruding any other matter into the discussion would be to vitiate the arbitrator's judgment and deprive it of all value as a decision of the critical point—what are the obligations of neutrals in respect of ships purchased in their ports. If the prior question—was England lawfully neutral 7—be mixed up with this, she arbitrator's verdict against us would zettle nothing as to the liabilities of admitted neutrality. And if Mr. Seward reality wishes to introduce it it must be because he feels that his case it a weak one. He might as well—is—deed the terms of his proposition do—include as part of the reference the complaints of our experts of arms to the South which figure in the "correspondence of the two governments." Will Lord Hobart say that we should submit to arbitration the right of our merchants to carry on contraband trade at their own risk? With Lord Hobart's principal argument—that if we do not vield we shall run the risk of a war with America—we may deal very shortly. It do s not become England to concede anything to threats which she would not yield to reason. And it would be especially unworthy te yield to such menaces as those held out by American orators and by American sympathizers here, that American yield to such menaces as those held out by America orstors and by American sympathizers here, that American statek us, not now, when the alleged offence fresh, but at some future time, when we may find our selves in difficulties; or that she will let the Fonian loose upon Canada. An American post his given a judgment upon the former species of bluster as.

— Most commonly the kind of talk

Of critters can't be kinked to toe the chalk.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

And we can hardly think so ill of America as to believe the threats so mean and so cowardly represent the feeling of a kindred nation. As for the Feniaus, we may be very sure that a renewal of their Canadian piracies will have a differently from the former attempt, and the treated very differently from the former attempt, and that a lenity so ill-required will never be repeated. With them, as with any enemy, foreign or domeate, open or secret, that may assail her, directly or indirectly add and abot her assailants, England will know how to deal; and assuredly will not modify her policy or lower her tone in deference to threats which reflect infamy on these who utter them.

[From Lend. The Alabama correspondence, January 21, ]

[From London Times, January 21,]
The Alabama correspondence was ostensibly closed by
a despatch from Mr. Seward, dated November 29, formaily declining Lord Stanley's proposals. The United
States government with only submit to arbitration on
condition that our concession of belligerent rights shall
form part of the case for the arbitrator's decision. Her
Majesty's government misst, on the contrary, that an
actual state of war shall be assumed to have existed,
and that, upon this assumption, the arbitrator shail
proceed to consider the claims of the United States to
compensation. Such being the respective attitudes of
the two governments, Lord Hobert, in a letter which
appeared in our columns on Saturday, has andertaken
to advocate the American view, while "Historicus," in
a reply we published yesterday, defends the position
taken by Lord Stanley. The question is one of such vass
importance, not only in its special boaring on our appeared in our columns on Satisfas, has uncertained to advocate the American view, while "Historicus," in a raply we published yesterday, defends the position taken by Lord Stanley. The question is one of such vash importance, not only in its apscial bearing on our present relations with the United States, but also in its general bearing on the principles of international morality, that it cails for a deliberate and decided expression of public opinion. \* \* Lot us now diamiss all considerations of this kind, and ask curvatives whether, reasonable or unreasonable, an unconditional resort to arbitration about be accepted by Great Britain. There are two classes of motives which must be resolutely put aside before we can arrive at any sound conclusion on a question of national responsibility. On the one hand, we must rue above the blind instincts of pride and jealousy. Because the sontiment of large classes in this country was enlisted on the side of the South, because the claims of the United States have been preferred in too percupiory a tone, or because they have not been preferred, on like grounds, against France also, it does not follow that we should turn a deaf our to conduct in recognizing the Confederate States. On the other hand, we must boants with no less firmness, not turnixed with indignation, those motives to which Lord Hobert appeats when he reminds us that it is plainly intimated in the Alabama correspondence that the United States coverament "may now be obliged to conform its principles and policy to this country during the American civi war." The answer of "Historicus" is here absolutely conductive, supposing the demand of the recognition of ballgerent rights, if can only be because they are defermined in any count to quarret with us on the question of the United States quarret with us on the question of the conductor lights, it can only be because they are defermined in any count to quarret with us on the question of the conductor lights. We designed the conductor of the United States are so fa

## THE CABLE CONNECTION WITH EUROPE.

(From the Journal of the Telegraph, Fob. L.I We have examined the files of the New York papers ascertain how many days during the eightee European nows had been disappointed or the telegraph

During the first six months, when the suc the enterprise found the land lines unprepared for this new and important business, there were thirty-three days on which the Naw Your Heratsfalled to publish news by the cable. Of these four were Sundays: there were seven days on which the news not arriving in time for the New Your Heratsman published in the Evening Post, tea days during which the lines somewhere between New York and the oud of the cable at Heart's Content, nearly two thousand miles by the route of the telegraph line, were programed by heavy wind or sleet storms; two days the steamer Danniess, which at the first conveyed business across the Guil of St. Lawrouce, was detained; and days has St. Ann's cable was broken, and the remaining line days not accounted for.

During the next succeeding twelve months there were but ten days on which the New York Berato-published no cable news. Of these one was sunday, four the news arrived too late for the morning papers, but was published in the Evening Fost, three the land lines between New York and the cables were broken by everestorms, and two the lines in Ireland were broken by Fanishs.

The perfect working of the ocean cables thomselves.

Fanishes.

Fao perfect working of the ocean cables themselves, is complete and wonderful. Not a single moment success the cables were laid—July 27, 1866—has communication across the Atlantic ceased.

We had the dawning of brighter achievements when an entire year's record shall show no interruptions. For the last two months there has not been a single day that the morning papers have not contained Surepeau news of the day previous.

the moraing papers have not contained Surepeas news of the day previous.

The times which connect New York with the times of the New York, Newfoundland and London Company at Plainter Cova, Cape Broton, are about eleven mondred miles long, and are worked direct and with a rapidity never before attained. The other evening Mr. W. S. Kettles, operator at Washington, sent to Plaister Covadirect, a distance of over thirteen hundred miles, ninety-four messages of twenty words each within a single-hour, dropping copies at New York. The messages were received by Mr. W. Shorman at Plainter Cova, without once interrupting or requiring repatition. We without once interrupting or requiring reputation, believe such a rate of transmission and reception the Morse machinery to be unequalled by any Kuroplimes, and up to the highest capacity of our pre-

lines, and up to the highest dapacity of our printing apparatus.

To perfect the European connection, the two line a between New York and Heart's Content flust ultimated, y be worked as one, even if one company is compelly at to swallow the other to accomplish it. Shed done, we shall feel that New York indeed shakes hands with Europe.

Nor shall we pledge curseives to be long satisfied with the united in fact as well as in name. A single flush must connect London and New York, without unity resume even the manipulation of the skilful opening as at Heart's Content.

Counterfoit \$10 dollar bolla on the Nationel | Market Hank of New York are in corquistion in Bostore George Carr, a citizen of Kingston, Genada, or ministed

Robert P. Briggs, one of the wealthroat flarmers of on Sunday evening.

Jeromiah Williams, of Ookbam, Mass, committed

suicids on Sunday tast by hanging birasold in the cellar of his house. The tody was found by 7 he wife and daughter of the deceased on their return from church.

A despatch from San Francisco sage to at owing to the have further advanced the price of Liveir brat mortgage ponds to par and interest

the make Borace Fish, a brother of the shoriff, was killed and one of the prisoners sacrety woulded. The palace car "Sity of Chicago," running on the Chicago, Burington and Quincy Railroad, took ire about twelve o'clock on Saturday night from an explusion of a keromene lamp. The car was totally destroyed. The paranogers escaped without injery.

Three large the houses belonging to the Knickerbocke. Ice Company, situated on the Weet side of the Hudson river, opposite Poughkeepsie, fell on Friedry night with a leaf crash. The houses were filled with ice, the great weight and pressure of which burst them aconder. The Minage sustained is quite heavy.

The shaper Shapens, from Now Orleans for Cincin ast, was destroyed by fire at Rev. havile, Ind., on Snaday morning. She had proviously discharged most of her carge, which commissed of valuable groceries. No short of the shaper of the shaper of the Shapens was owned at Patterior and language in Classical Commission of the Shapens was owned at Patterior and language in Classical Commission of the Shapens was owned at Patterior and language in the shaper of the Shapens was owned at Patterior and language in the shaper of the shaper